Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, February 26, 1817.

Volume 28.) (Number 1395.

Advertisement.

FOR PRIVATE SALE
IN CHURCH LANE,
IN THE
Warehouse
OF THE LATE
[redacted] Bomanjee,
OF SUPERIOR
[redacted]E ALE,
Rupees per Hhd.
[redacted]. and JOS. ACKERS,
IMPORTED PER
SHIP ARGO,
FROM LIVERPOOL.
For further particulars enquire of
Limjee Cawasjee.
Bombay, 19th February 1817.

STRAYED.

ON Friday the 14th instant, early in the morning, a BAGDAD WOLF DOG, Ash Colour; any person bringing the same to the GAZETTE OFFICE, will receive a present.

Bombay, 26th February, 1817.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE
and
NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVED.—February 19th, Grab Ship Hamoody, Nacqudah Cooty Coja, from Calcutta and Cannanore. Ditto 21st Schooner Cadrie, Syrang Fackeer Miran, from Cochin.

SAILED.—February 24th, Ship Duncan, Captain James Burd to Muscat Bushire, and Bussorah.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.—On Tuesday the 18th, by the Reverend Nicholas Wade, Senior Chaplain at this Presidency Robert Boyd Esq. of the Honourable Company's civil service, to Miss W[illegible]y.

BIRTH.—At Byculiah, on the 5th instant, the Lady of Major Hodgson, of a son.

At Surat, on the 14th inst. Ensign William Jones, of the 2d Battalion 3d Regiment Native Infantry, in the 21st year of his age, a young Gentleman whose early promises justly inspired in his Freuds the hope of that distinction due to correctness of conduct, arising from rectitude of Principle.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.—On Thursday, August 15, at Cheltenham, by the Rev. ——Williams, George Ede, Esq. Merry Oak, Hants, to Francis Margaretta, second daughter of the Hon. Mr. Justice Moore, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, Ireland.

On Friday, the 9th inst. in France, Jos. Burke, Esq. of Glinsk Castle, only brother of Sir J. Burke, Bart. to Louisa, eldest daughter of Sir Wm. Manners, Bart.

At St. George's, Hanover-quare, the Right Hon. Lord W. Fitzroy, fourth son of the Duke of Grafton, and Captain in the R. N. to Georgiana, second daughter of the late T. Raikes, Esq. of Upper Grosvenor-street.

On Tuesday, the 10th September, at Meopham, in Kent, William Cowburn, Esq. of the Temple, London, to Catharine Rebecca, eldest daughter of George Smith, Esq. of Camer, in the Parish of Meopham.

On Monday, the 9th Sept at Mary-le-bone Church, Edward Tagart, Esq Deputy Inspector of Hospitals, to Miss Frances Winter, of Foley-place.

September 3, Cornelius Neale, Esq. Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, to Susanna, eldest daughter of J. M. Good, Esq. of Caroline-place.

On Tuesday, the 3d September, at Streatham, Apsley Pellart, jun. Esq. of St. Paul's Church-yard, to Margaret Eliza, second daughter of George Evans, Esq. of Balham-hill.

BIRTHS.—On Sunday the 8th September, at the Vicarage, Rickman-worth, the Lady of the Rev. Edward Hodgson, of a daughter.

At Southampton, at the house of her brother, Captain Hardyman, R.N. the Lady of Robert M'Clintock, Esq. of Calcutta, of a daughter.

On Sunday morning, the 8th September, in Queen street, May-fair, the Lady of John Beardmore, Esq. of a Son.

On Saturday the 7th September, in Hertford-street, May-fair, Lady Emily Drummond, of a Son.

At Forty Hall, Enfield, the Lady of C. F. Meyer, Esq. of a daughter.

DEATHS.—Aug. 28, at Worthy, in Hampshire, in his 89th year, Sir Chaloner Ogle, Bart.

On the 24th August, at Waterford, James Laffan Esq. Counsellor at Law.

On Monday, the 12th inst. at the Vicarage House, Bisham, near Marlow, Bucks, the Rev. Stephen Gage, M. A.

On the 29th of July, at Sarr, Thanet, Walter Fitzgerald, Esq. aged 30 years.

On Monday last, at his house in Dawlish, Sir Andrew Baynton, Bart.

On Tuesday the 13th instant, at Pool Park, in Denbighshire, the Right Hon. Louisa Lady Bagot.

On Saturday se'nnight, lady Susan Clinton.

On Thursday se'nnght, Lord Huntingfield.

Suddenly, at Lodge Park, Ireland, Mrs. Daly, wife of the Right Hon. St. George Daly.

On Monday last, at Hursley Lodge, Lady Heathcote, wife of Sir William Heathcote, Bart.

At Geneva, in Switzerland, on the 8th inst. John Turnbull, Esq. of Guildford-street in the 76th year of his age.

Robert Morris, Esq. of Barnwood Court, M. P.

On Wednesday last, Sir Thomas Miller, Bart. M. P.

Died at Geneva, after a severe illness of near two years' duration, which he bore with astonishing fortitude, Thomas Sydenham, Esq. late His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary at Lisbon, and Knight of the Russian and Swedish Order of St. George, and of the Sword.

On Wednesday, the 4th September, at her house at Lexden, near Colchester, in the 77th year of her age, Mrs. Rawstorn, of Bedford-row.

Harry Smith, Esq. of Temple-Bar.

William Hodson, Esq. late of Lothbury.

Poetry.

OH! WHERE'S THE SLAVE?

BY THOMAS MOORE, ESQ.

Air—"*Sios agus sios liom.*"

OH! where's the slave, so lowly,
Condemn'd to chains unholy,
Who could he burst
His bond's at first,
Would pine beneath them slowly?
What soul, whose wrongs degrade it?
Would wait till time decay'd it,
When thus its wing
At once may spring
To the throne of him who made it?
Farewell, Erin! farewell all,
Who live to weep our fall!

Less dear the laurel growing,
Alive, untouch'd and blowing'
Than that, whose braid,
Is pluck'd to shade
The brows with victory glowing!
We tread the land that bore us,
Our green flag glitters o'er us,
The friends we've tried
Are by our side,
And the foe we hate before us!
Fare well, Erin! farewell all,
Who live to weep our fall!

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 20th FEBRUARY, 1817.

The news brought to Madras, by the Marquis of Wellington, has added but little, of importance, to the general outline of intelligence lately received by us overland. We have given such extracts from the Madras Papers as we thought most interesting.

The Wellington Brig was to leave England on the 18th of September for Columbo and this port.

We are very much inclined to doubt the probability of any interview taking place, in the autumn, as reported, between the Emperors of Russia and Austria, and the King of Prussia, either at Carlsbad or Warsaw. The Emperor of Russia left Petersburg for Moscow, on the 23d of August, from whence he intended to visit various parts of his mighty empire. He would therefore, as we think, have too much upon his hands to admit of his being present at such a meeting, especially as he was expected to return to his capital within two months.

The Emperor of Austria was also greatly engaged in making preparations for his intended marriage, which it was thought would, at furtherst, take place, at Vienna, on the 18th of November.

In publishiug the letter of *Verax* we feel ourselves called upon to justify the statement we made, in our paper of Wednesday last, on the subject of the Ernaad. We ventured to state that we had been favored with an authentic note of the Judgement, in the case of that Ship, because we had, in fact, received one from a professional friend, upon whose accuracy we could rely, and who left this settlement about a month ago. We understood from him that a similar note was in the hands of the Barristers on both sides, from either of which, if we have stated any thing incorrectly, it may be rectified. We did not profess to give the whole note, nor the words of the Judge in giving *final* judgement. We only gave his words upon what we conceived to be the material point in issue, but we readily admit it to have been [illegible] distinct understanding that the Judge then, announced the Judgement, stated by Verax, and so it appears in the note of the Judgement from which we published the extract in our last. The note goes no further.

We collected the sequel, as well from our own personal intercourse with society, as from the publication of our brother editor in the Courier of the 11th of January last. In publishing, what we did we had no object to promote but that of giving, as far as we thought might be useful, a faithful statement to our readers, since to us, personally, it matters not a rush which way the question may ultimately turn, so long as justice be done, for in the due administration of justice every individual, however, humble is interested. We volunteered no opinion on the merits of the case, as we feel ourselves incompetent to direct the public mind, with safety, upon so momentous a question; we have, of course, our private sentiments, but they are infinitely too imperfectly formed for us to presume to offer them to the world.

We understand that an unanimous decision has been pronounced, by the Supreme Court at Calcutta, wholly at variance with that pronounced by the Judge of the Vice Admiralty Court, here, upon the point detailed in our last.

The Pindaries we understand have again descended the Ghauts, in force, in consequence whereof a considerable detachment has marched, from the Deckan, in pursuit of them. The Peishwa's force is also said to be on the look out.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

On taking up the Gazette of the 19th instant, I was pleased to find that the very important question that has recently excited so much interest in all parts of India, had not altogether escaped your attention, and particularly so to learn that the kindness of one of the professional Gentlemen employed had enabled you to lay before your readers an authentic note of the judgment in the case of the *Ernaad & Cargo* on the 18th December last.—I must whoever

confess that I was considerably disappointed to find on perusal of this authentic note, that your informant's memory had not been altogether so retentive as could be wished of the judgment to which he alludes, and as I cannot doubt that in submitting his statement to the world, you were impressed with the belief that it contained all that the learned Judge of the Vice Admiralty Court had said on the subject, saving his remarks on the question of Jurisdiction, which could be but little interesting to the public, I do not think it necessary to offer any apology for the freedom I use, in requesting the insertion in your next paper of a few supplementary observations, that appear to have escaped the recollection of your professional friend. He will I am sure excuse me for supplying that which he has omitted to furnish, and I am not without hope that yourself and readers will think with me, that in a matter of such vital interest to the welfare of India, no information whatever should be witheld that can at all affect the merits of the momentous question, to which the detention of the *Ernaad* has given rise.

It is not my intention to dispute the general fidelity of your reporters statement to the extent quoted in your columns. I would only be understood to add information that he has neglected to lay before you, and shall therefore without further preamble take leave to state that happening to have been in Court at the time the learned Judge delivered his judgement on the 18th December, from a written paper he had prepared for the occasion, I do not hesitate to assert in the certainty that the testimony of many others will bear me out in the declaration, that sentence of condemnation against the Ship was, as reported in the Courier of the 21st December, distinctly pronounced on that occasion,—that the Salt Petre was as unequivocally released, the question of costs having after some discussion been reserved in consequence of an application from Mr. Staveley for the Captors and the wish of the Judge as then expressed, to take time to look into the cases before he made a final order on that subject.

I am not, Mr. Editor, enough of a lawyer, to understand the technical niceties of the profession, or to offer an opinion on the difference between a judgment and a decree, but if in saying that "*no decree was however pronounced*" you mean to be understood as stating on the authority of your professional informant, that a judgment to the effect I have quoted, was not delivered by the bench, I fear you will be at issue with all present on that occasion.

In support of the assertion I have taken upon myself to advance, and in corroboration of the general understanding on the subject, and of the interpretation of the judgment by the officers of the Court in particular, I may perhaps be permitted to advert to the fact of the seal of the Court having been actually affixed to the decree of restitution of the Salt Petre, though it has since for reasons, of which it would be indecorous to question the validity, been held to have been so affixed without due authority.—I would also in aid of the recollection of the professional Gentleman to whose kindness you are indebted for the authentic note of Wednesday last, refer to the circumstance of a compromise made in Court before the learned Judge some time after the decree or judgement above detailed, between the Counsel and Attorney for the Captors (Mr. Staveley and Mr. Grant.) and the legal advisers of one of the Claimants of Cargo (say Sugar and raw Silk) detained in the *Ernaad* at the time of seizure, by which it was, with the consent of the Court agreed, that the articles in question should be released, on payment of Costs by the Claimants, and that the confirmation of such release, or their eventual condemnation, should follow the fate of the *Ernaad* and *Cargo*, on appeal against the judgment pronounced on the 18th December, and which it seemed to be perfectly understood by all parties, would be proceeded in with all possible dispatch.

This compromise was as already stated made in Court and sanctioned by its authority, and may be found in the shape of a difinitive sentence and final decree, duly authenticated, under date the 6th January 1817, referring specifically to the judgment of the date formerly quoted (18th December) as will if necessary be made more fully to appear.

I am sorry, Mr. Editor, to tresspass so long on your attention, but I cannot for a moment question your readiness to give to the world as accurate a report of the opinions delivered by the learned Judge on the day of judgment (as I venture to call it) in the Ernaad's case, as circumstances will permit;—I am sorry that I am not able to quote with equal precision with your informant the exact words in which these opinions were delivered. He has caught the language of the learned Judge of the Vice Admiralty Court, with a readiness I cannot pretend to, and has reported those opinions as far as his authentic note embraces them with a degree of fidelity that makes me very much regret that other parts should have escaped his attention.

The haste in which these observations have been thrown together must plead my apology for redundancy and other defects, for time will not permit a revision with the attention I could desire. —I need not however fear to add that they do not misrepresent any fact or contain any assertion that cannot be abundantly substantiated.

VERITAS.

23d February, 1817.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Camp, near Baroda, 18th February 1817.

SIR,

The mind of man, if engaged solely in abstruse and metaphysical studies, will quickly grow feeble and languid. Like the body, it requires periodical relaxation and refreshment. It is therefore the manifest duty of those, who have undertaken the task of instructing mankind, to preserve it from sinful or idle aberrations, and to point out those amusements it may indulge in with safety; but, as this duty, however obvious, most moralists have either totally disregarded, or negligently performed, the necessity of discharging it becomes daily more urgent and apparent. I, myself, will endeavour to repair their remissness. Among all the games hitherto invented for innocent recreation *Chess* stands unrivalled. Cards, Dice, and Billiards are, at all times, trifling, and are often pernicious. By gaming a man consumes his time, his health and family, defrauds his creditors, and, by an almost inevitable consequence, runs furious and distracted, and consummates his misery by a pistol! Thus does the gamester, by an inexpiable act of desperation, consign himself to the horrors of everlasting remorse! Chess then, by presenting to the unoccupied mind an employment, at once pleasing and instructive, incontestibly preserves us from these dreadful calamities: It prevents us from losing our time, our temper, our fortune, our friends, and our reputation, from ruining our families, from defrauding our creditors, and from destroying our happiness, both temporal and eternal.

These advantages, tho' amazing, are yet negative; its positive advantages, shall now be displayed. First, Chess is so exceedingly interesting, that all, who play at it, are desirous of winning the game; this desire naturally begets caution and circumspection in their movements; these virtues are soon matured into habits, and, consequently, become transferrable to matters of importance: Thus while playing at Chess we are learning the art of managing our affairs with prudence and discretion. 2ndly.—It inspires a degree of perspicacity; so frequent is the necessity of considering "what will be the effects of this move? what injury will it do to my opponent, how benefit myself? in what manner can he oppose if I second it? &c." that we gradually attain a facility of seeing through the game, as it were; of deciding correctly on even the remote advantages of a present move: This newly gained faculty leaves us not here; on other occasions, also, we feel an augmentation of shrewdness and acumen. 3rdly.—It endues the mind with a power of detention, it enables it to retard that rapid flow and succession of images, and to detain its objects longer in prospectu: We acquire this power in this manner. When we form a design to uncover and attack out adversary's king, we must revolve in our minds the various moves and countermoves which are necessary to effect it. We are to suppose that he will discover the tendency of the first piece we advance, and that he will accordingly endeavour to counteract it: to do this what piece will he use? how shall we repulse that piece, still maintaining our advanced position? how will he thwart our attempts? how again can we render his moves ineffectual, or even convert them to our own benefit? And so on till we perceive our design to be accomplished. This is certainly a work of some difficulty, but it will amply reward the labor bestowed: it is an advantage by no means inconsiderable to be able to take in, at one view, the proposed object of the manifold measures requisite to attain it, and to behold clearly and distinctly each preparatory step, every check and obstruction interposable by our antagonist, together with the proper way to remove or surmount them. Thus, we see, by Chess, as well as by arithmetic, is enlarged the capacity of the mind. 4thly.—We learn "never to despair." In Chess, as in life, there are few dilemmas out of which a cool, wary, and skilful person, may not extricate himself; even after losing an important piece the chances turn not against him, his opponent generally becomes elated by his success, and, consequently, less deliberate and attentive, thereby affording him an opportunity for the reparation of his losses. In short, Sir, it is impossible to commend Chess too highly. What other amusements I have to propose, shall be reserved for another paper.

I remain your obedient Servant,

A. B.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

From a concurrence of unfortunate circumstances, I have hitherto been debarred the pleasure of perusing the letter of Khyr-Khah Sipauh. That pleasure I experienced this morning. The subject, it is hoped, is sufficiently important to your military readers, to claim their attention to some further observations. Were Khyr-Khauh's communication a paragon of literary excellence, did it combine strength & perspicuity of diction, with grandeur and liberality of sentiment, panegyric would be superfluous and censure unavailing:—Were it on the other hand, a tissue of absurdity, were its expressions harsh and ill-arranged, & its arguments unsupported by reason or experience, you, judicious Sir, would not have ushered it into notice: partaking however of the inconsistency inseparable from human compositions, being neither superlatively accurate, nor egregiously erroneous, it may justly be submitted to a free examination. To enquire to what extent your correspondent may diffuse his opinions, or what degree of influence they may have on the minds of his readers, is foreign to my purpose; yet to obviate the ill-effects that may probably result from his mistaken benevolence, is the duty of all, who apprehend any, as well as of myself. Many decry customs established by their ancestors merely because so established; they are incapable of producing others less exceptionable, and tho' disregarded by every one, they yet continue their growling. Khyr-Khauh therefore to avoid the imputation of unreasonable querulousness has annexed to his exposition of existing improprieties, the means by which he imagines, they may be rectified. It is his proposal on this head that I proceed to examine.

Sheltered by the authority of the great Colossus of literature he observes that "the most pleasant employments would be irksome and disagreeable did we expect them to terminate only with life." His preceptor, however great, is yet not infallible; his authority however sacred, may yet be disputed. Khyr-Khauh appears either to have forgotten or not to have known, that the natives of this country are invariably brought up in the occupations of their forefathers, and that of the four grand classes into which the Hindoos are divided the two latter are again subdivided into 12 and 18 subordinate gradations, of which each pursues the track of its ancestors without ability or inclination to deviate from it. Here then are men who sigh not for novelty, and whose happiness is not obstructed by undiversified existence! So far, indeed, are these people from being wearied with their respective professions that they prefer them to all others, and would believe themselves effectually secluded from happiness, were they ever to desert them: they receive them from their predecessors and transmit them unvaried to succeeding generations: Millions then exist, who expect no termination to their employments before that of their lives, and by whom change would notwithstanding be considered an evil! Khyr-Khauh therefore, was too hasty in his application of Dr. Johnson's remark to the natives of India.—Unlimited service is not the origin of the miseries of the Sepoy: from what source they flow and how remediable shall presently be shewn, while a few cursory remarks may be made on the veteran Theek Hugeegut.

This Lance Naik objects to limited service, because, he can do very well without it. "If I wish," says he "to desert, I can, and in a few hours be beyond the reach of pursuit." But granting the proposed innovation useless to the Sepoy, would it be useless also to the Hon'ble Company? Are they uninjured, when steady experienced soldiers can desert, as soon as they begin to dislike the service or conceive perhaps a momentary disgust? Is it not their interest to prevent desertion by holding out to the army sufficient inducements to continue their attachment. Theek Hugeegut has most strangely alleged against limited service, the most powerful of all arguments in it's favor, namely "that the countries of the Sepoys being remote from any English settlements, they can desert with facility and live at home in security." If desertion be so easy and the apprehension of deserters so excessively difficult, it would doubtless be advisable to adopt that system which would remove even the inclination to desert. Moreover revoking what I granted above, this system would not be useless even to the sepoys. Desert, they unquestionably can, whenever so disposed, yet never without the risk of detection and consequent punishment and disgrace.

His second assertion that the generality on entering the service expect, ere long, to "have an ounce of lead in their heads" proves him to be very little acquainted with his comrades. I, tho' no Sepoy, do firmly believe that no two of a hundred reflect on the article "fighting" when they assume the military habit; (I of course mean in present times.) He observes una mala ovis &c; he might have used his vernacular tongue with equal propriety "dilgeer nokur dooshmun ke burabur."—Excluding the two passages on which I have animadverted above, Theek Hugeegut's letter merits great commendation. My feeble praise is unnecessary: I bow to him with reverence; I dissented from him with caution.

Excuse, Mr. Editor, the length of this letter. Were I now to fulfil my engagements to state the hardships of the Sepoys and the remedies thereof I should swell it to such unreasonable dimensions as justly to preclude its insertion in your paper. My observation therefore I must necessarily defer: in the interim I subscribe myself your humble servant

13*th Feb.* 1817. PHILODUNAMON.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

It hath been asserted by our modern refiners that patriotism or a love and zeal for our native country, is not only not enjoined by Revelation, but is even in its own nature absurd and irrational. If, say these sophists, it be our duty to serve and protect that country, in which we happen to be born, it is manifestly still more incumbent on us to defend, in case of need, the town or village, nay the house itself, in which we first drew our breath; since the same reason that compels us to serve our country, namely that of being born in it, compels us with much greater force, to serve the very spot of our birth. Now a true patriot to be consistent with himself, should be attached only to a space of two or three feet, and should care no more for the remaining part of his country than for his great country the world, as his country has no more claim to his services, to the detriment of that spot on which he was born, than the world any part of it has, to the prejudice country. Therefore as an particular place, solely on a born in it, is grossly ridicu patriotism, which is only larger place, is equally d and blame. Besides, by place because we are born love and regard this world infin heaven. Pretty christians these make us! In short a man may re serve the same country, for, to abi years in a country protected by its laws, defended by its armies; to form friends and con nections and to enjoy the same privileges with the natives; to reap every advantage, and experience in it every convenience, and after all this, to join hostile forces in invading it, this I say, would be the height of perfidy and ingratitude. These, Sir, are their arguments against patriotism. Let us enquire what can be produced in its favor. If it can be proved that patriotism is required by laws, both human and divine, and is sanctioned by the common consent and practise of mankind, this I think will be sufficient. Imprimis, it is evident that human laws ought to persuade and compel people to respect and defend the place of their nativity, for were mankind permitted to roam over the surface of the Earth, and to oppose, should they be so vile, their native countries, without suffering in apprehension the most exemplary punishment, we should shortly be driven out of house and home, the distinctions of nations would be levelled, countries to-day inhabited by Englishmen, might in one annual revolution be possessed by the sable natives of Africa, and they again, in another year, might yield their dwellings to the ruddy lads of the land of fire, (Terra del Fuego.) In this state of affairs national prejudices and national inveteracies would be extinct, national advantages however would cease also: who would erect costly and permanent habitations? who would be anxious to till the ground, the produce of which he might not remain to enjoy? who would construct bridges and aqueducts & magazines or any public buildings? Business of all kinds would be at a stand: the ground untilled and unattended would resent the inattention by withholding its customary tributes: famine, universal famine, would stretch its baleful shadow over the land; thousands and millions would meet an untimely and unlamented death: the putrefaction arising from their unburied corses would invite the gorgon pestilence, famine's scarcely ever seperated concomitant. Thus famine with the rapidity of a hurricane, scouring over the land, and all-embracing pestilence bringing up the rear, would soon leave, far and wide, a woeful scene of devastation: in half a century men & beasts, and all other animals would cease to exist. As human laws therefore do, or ought to prohibit emigration for the above reason, or to prevent the extinction of Adam's race and universal desolation, they accord also with the commands of God, for his first injunction to our great Progenitors was "Increase & multiply," which injunction we have seen, would be most lamentably infracted, were every one permitted to expatriate himself. The commandment itself must consequently imply another, which is "O sons of men, wander not! Remain in your respective native countries, which, when invaded, arise and protect! Thus shall peace and tranquillity reign in your habitations, the ground no longer disregarded shall surrender its treasures, and happiness no longer be a stranger on the earth." Patriotism therefore is an eminent virtue.

I remain sir,

Your obedient Servant

8*th Feb.* 1817. HABIBOOLWUTTON.

On Monday evening was floated out of the Duncan dock, the Melville of seventy four guns, built for the service of His Majesty. The ceremony of naming this ship was performed by Lady Nightingall, on which occasion where present the Right Honorable the Governor, His excellency the Commander in Chief and several other persons of distinction.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

The Melville is the first ship built at Bombay on the plan of binding or attaching the beams with w oden chocks and iron plate knees, thereby avoiding a great expenditure of crooked timber.

Considering the quality of the material, and that this ship has been constructed under the unremitting superintendence of that very able officer Mr. Seton, the King's naval architect, and the work executed under the immediate eye of the head builder and his assistants, we think the Melville may be pronounc d one of the finest ships of her class in th universe.

It may not be uninteresting to shew the number of vessels that have been built at this presidency for the service of the crown, viz.

	Guns		Guns
Minden,	74	Zebra, Brig.	18
Cornwallis,	74	Sphynx, Do	10
Wellesley,	74	Camelion, Do.	10
Melville,	74	Beside, the Acbar,	36
Salsette,	36	and Ceylon of	28
Doris,	36	transferred from the Honorable Company to Government.	
Amphitrite,	38		
Victor, Brig,	18		

This list exhibits a little navy of itself, and when it is contemplated, that the whole of these vessels were constructed by the Hon'ble Company's very respectable head builder Jamsetjee Bomanjee, it is not too much to say, this venerable Asiatic has contributed largely to the prosperity of the British empire.

Immediately on the Melville being floated into the harbour, the keel of another seventy four, to be named the Malabar, was lowered into the upper Duncan dock, and we sincerely hope, the same worthy architect will not only see the completion of this ship, but of many others that may follow.

Bom. Courr.—22d *Feb.*

Calcutta.

The case of the Vessel *Dispatch*, which has been seized for having on board Sugar and other Articles the produce of Bengal, before the owner had entered into a Plantation Bond, in compliance with the 12 Car. 2d c. 18. is likely to be argued on the Instance Side of the Admiralty Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court on Tuesday next. One of our Contemporaries, following the example of a Bombay Journalist, has published several elaborate letters on this momentous question; but as the matter is likely to be discussed, and considered, in its proper place, we shall abstain from offering any observations on the subject. We are, however, glad to find, that the point will so speedily be determined; for, if the judgement of the Supreme Court, shall be conformable with the recent decision at Bombay, it will afford an early opportunity to those who are interested in the Commercial prosperity of British India, to apply to the legislature, for an immediate repeal or modification of laws, which must be productive of the most mischievous consequences to the local government as well as to individuals. In the interim; and to guard against the possibility of further seizure, the Supreme Government has issued a notification, that before the loading on board of any vessel, of any "Sugar, Tobacco, Cotton "Wool, Indigo, Ginger, Fustick, or "other Dying Wood, Rice, Molasses or Copper-Ore," of the growth, production or manufacture of any of the Provinces, Districts or places subject to the Presidency of Bengal or any of His Majesty's British Plantations in Asia,—security must be given, in compliance with the Statutes in that behalf made and provided. A copy of this notification will be found in the preceding columns of this paper. On this interesting and important subject, we shall only add, that a Gentleman now at this Presidency, who formerly traded to the West Indies, when about to proceed on a voyage to this Country, applied at the proper office in London, and proposed to enter into the like Bond, which he had executed on previous occasions; when, he was informed, that such a Bond was not required from Ships proceeding to the East Indies. We are aware that this fact cannot be of much importance, if such a Bond, *is* required by Law; but we conceive that it tends to show, that according to the understanding which obtains in London, where the operation of the Navigation Laws, has been long familiarly known, the *Plantation* regulations do not extend to British India.

[*Suppl. to the Ind. Gaz.*—*Feb.* 3d.

Madras.

Yesterday morning the Ship *Marquis of Wellington*, anchored in the Roads. She sailed from England on the 16th of September. The following Passengers arrived on her.

Mr. P. Sentleger,—18 Chineese,—three Native Females,—71 Portuguese and other Natives of India.

She has brought no regular Packets for this Presidency, but we have been fortunate enough to get a few loose Papers from the 9th to the 14th of September.

The French Chamber of Deputies had been dissolved. The French Funds had risen in consequence. On the other hand, it is said this measure had caused much alarm.

The Duke of Wellington has issued orders for the British Troops to assist the French Farmers in getting in the harvest.

The harvest in England was getting in favorably.

Courier Extra.—*February* 10.

The long expected Ship *General Graham*, Captain Beathernead, arrived at this Port on Sunday evening. She sailed from Deal on the 11th of September, and from Madeira on the 1st of October. The following Passengers arrived in her. She has brought the Packets of August, which were landed on Sunday evening, and the letters are now in course of delivery. She has also on board the Bengal Packets for the same month.

Mr. W. R. Selby, Mr. H. T. Owen, Mr. D.C. Colbronson. Mr. T. O. Pearson, and Mr. W. H. Medhurst.

We announced the arival of the Free Trader *Marquis of Wellington*, Captain John Nicholls, in an Extra paper yesterday morning. She did not intend to have touched at this Port, but having been becalmed off Ceylon, she was obliged to put in for want of water. She sailed from England on the 16th of September. We understand, it is uncertain, whether she continues her voyage, or discharges her Cargo at this Port.

Early on Friday morning, the Ship *George*, Captain Arle, arrived from Calcutta, on her homeward voyage.

The *George*, brought round the Post Office Packet of July for this Presidency, which was conveyed to Calcutta by the Packet *Benson*. It consisted of seven boxes of letters, which were distributed on Saturday. The *Benson* was a regularly appointed Packet by the Post Masters General of Lombard Street, under which she was directed to endeavour to touch at this Port on her way to Bengal, but if the state of the winds did not allow of this deviation from her course, she was to make the best of her way to Calcutta and forward the Packet to this Presidency by the first Sea conveyance, which latter alternative she *of course* adopted.

No Brevet had been issued, and we observe few promotions.

The Princess of Wales was about to return to England. The question of the Royal Divorce is discussed pretty freely in most of the London Papers.

A Crim. Con. case had been tried at Down Patrick, in which the parties had twenty children between them. The verdict for the Plaintiff was Damages 7000l.

A serious riot broke out in Newgate in August. It was suppressed without bloodshed.

We observe that the Ship *Sir Stephen Lushington*, Captain Chivers, was taking in Cargo, for this Port, and was expected to sail early in October.

The *Brailsford* was also to sail for Bombay about the same time.

The Passengers of the H. C. Ship *Princes Charlotte*, landed at Weymouth on the 11th of September.

A letter has been received from Sir C. STUART, his Majesty's Ambassador at Paris, containing an Account received by the Duc de RICHELIEU from the French Consul at Algiers, dated the 31st August, of the COMPLETE SUCCESS of LORD EXMOUTH AGAINST THAT PIRATICAL GOVERNMENT. It states that his Lordship, having sent in by a Frigate the terms on which alone he could forbear an immediate attack, received a disdainful answer from the Dey, upon which the signal was made for an immediate attack, and the whole Squadron was brought within half cannon shot of the Mole, a tremendous fire opened on both sides, which continued for six hours, when every Ship of the Algerine Squadron, to the last gun-boat,* was burnt, the Algerine Admiral, six Captains, and twelve hundred men killed, when the DEY sent off the Swedish Consul to Lord EXMOUTH'S Ship to entreat for an Armistice, on his Lordship's own terms. It is stated by the Consul that our Squadron lost 800 men in killed and wounded, and that some of our Ships suffered much;—but this account could scarcely have been known by the Consul on shore, though he might know the loss sustained by the Algerines. The action commenced at half past 2 on the 25th August.

* Consisting of Frigates, 4 Corvettes, and 30 Gunboats.

MORNING CHRONICLE,—SEPTEMBER 14.

We have the most lively satisfaction in announcing to our readers the auspicious commencement of our proceedings against Algiers. On Thursday afternoon, Captain Hamilton, of the Duncan Packet, arrived in town with an important dispatch from Sir Charles Stuart, our Ambassador at Paris, communicating to his Majesty's Ministers an account transmitted to the French Government by their Consul, of the result of our attack on the fleet and batteries of the Piratical State. It was not till the afternoon of yesterday, that the following Bulletin was published:—

"ADMIRALTY OFFICE,—FRIDAY MORN.

"Government last night received dispatches from Sir Charles Stuart, at Paris; with the grateful intelligence that the French Minister, the Duke of Richelieu, had received a dispatch from the French Consul, at Marseilles, stating, that Lord Exmouth attacked Algiers on the 25th last, and succeeded in every point.

The Algerine fleet was completely destroyed, with a loss of 4,000 men in killed and wounded; and on the 26th the Dey consented to an armistice, upon Lord Exmouth's own terms."

"In addition to the above," says an Evening Paper "the dispatches contain many particulars, all of which have been freely circulated in the Government Offices. On the arrival of Lord Exmouth with his fleet before Algiers, which appears to have been about the 25th, he immediately sent a letter to the Dey, in which it was supposed his Lordship demanded the surrender of the fleet in the harbour—the dismantling of the place, and other concessions. The Dey, however, who had prepared for defence, and resolved to set him at defiance, did not deign to listen to any proposition, but returned his Lordship's letter unopened with every mark of contempt. His Lordship was prepared for the alternative, and had his fleet disposed for action. A furious attack of shot and shells immediately commenced the ships having been brought up with their broadsides to bear upon the place. In justice to the Algerines, it must be said, that they opposed a gallant resistance, and gave our fleet a warm reception. The contest was furious and destructive. The fire of our fleet was principally directed upon the Algerine squadron, and proved very effective. At length, one of the vessels composing it, a frigate caught fire, and set the whole fleet, which lay close together, in a blaze. All the efforts of the enemy to arrest the progress of the flames were unavailing. The whole, consisting of five frigates, four corvettes, and thirty gun-boats, was totally destroyed. This catastrophe struck terror into the Dey, and as the only means of saving the place from total destruction, he sent out the Swedish Consul with a carte blanche, and the latter signed an armistice with his Lordship, submitting to whatever terms the conqueror should impose. The terms were not known at the departure of the vessel which brought the advices to Marseilles.—The amount of the British loss in killed and wounded also was not known, but from the nature of the conflict, and the strength of the enemy's batteries, it must have been severe. It is presumed to be about 800 killed and wounded. The loss of the enemy is stated at 4,000, which does not appear exaggerated when the destruction necessarily attending a burniug fleet, in addition to the effect of an enemy's fire, is taken into consideration. The Algerine Admiral was killed."

It would be premature to form any judgement on the important conquest from the above statement. Every feeling heart must rejoice in the just and severe chastisement given to these Barbarians, and none have more reason to feel it most sensibly than ourselves. But we trust that the victory will lead to something better than temporary concession on the part of the Dey, and a hollow compromise with the Barbarians, which would only be good until they shall recover from the impression that this may make upon them.

In the present stages of the affair, and unacquainted as we are, whether the object in view is merely temporary punishment and negociation, without extending to the means necessary to prevent the recurrence of those outrages which have so long marked the annals of Algerine Piracy, and exhausted the forbearance of Christian Powers, it is impossible with any degree of certainty, to predict how the plans formed are intended to be executed, or foresee what will be the result of the present crusade. If, however, it is merely to effect the destruction of its corsairs, without setting the people free, changing the form of Government, and converting piracy into the sober pursuits of industry, we fear, the main end will not be answered, and that humanity will not be so much a gainer as the public have been led to anticipate.

[*Madras Courier*,—*February* 11.

MEETING OF THE LIVERY OF LONDON.

Wednesday a meeting of the Livery of London was held at Guidhall, for the purpose of electing a Sheriff, and also for taking into consideration the distressed state of the country. The meeting was very numerously attended.

The Lord Mayor came forward and stated, that the first business of the hall was to elect a person to serve the office of Sheriff for the ensuing year, together with Mr. Kirby, already elected. With regard to the second object of their meeting, he had only to make it his particular request, that the Livery would afford a patient hearing to every speaker whatever side he might take, (*Applause*).

George Bridges, Esq. alderman and wheelwright, was then put in nomination to serve the office of Sheriff, and unanimously elected. There being no other candidate put in nomination, his election was immediately confirmed by the Court of Aldermen.

The requisition to the Lord Mayor, accompanied by a number of signatures was then read, requesting him to convene a common-hall for the purpose of taking into consideration the distressed and alarming state of the country at the present time, and of recommending such measures to the Government and the people as might seem best calculated to afford relief.

Mr. Flower came forward.—The public distress which the Livery of London, were now called upon to consider was as manifest as it was unexampled—it came home to the personal knowledge, the business, and the bosoms of all who heard him. The extent of our agricultural distresses had been acknowledged in the speeches of every member of the House of Commons. The public distress indeed was so glaring and incontrovertible, that it had been acknowledged at a late meeting by royalty, episcopacy, and even by overgrown sinecurists and pensioners themselves. In Ireland the distress was still greater; and a letter which he had received from Dublin informed him, that in the city of Cork alone 8,000 families were relieved by soup shops. We were told indeed, in a pamphlet written by a right honourable placeman and sinecurist (George Rose), that the war, with its taxes and burdens, was to secure to us the "blessed comforts of our holy religion." (*A Laugh.*) Here he would remark, by the bye, that a man who knew any thing of what religion was, would never think of resorting to George Rose for any information upon it. But let us see whether there was any truth in the assertion. Why, in Staffordshire, we were now told, that numbers of people were actually prevented from going to any place of religious worship, because they had not garments left to cover their nakedness; and thus were the blessed comforts of religion secured by the war. [illegible] the thing connected with that war [illegible] enormous subsidies lavished on foreign [illegible] speaking within compass, when he stated that [illegible] at least amounting to 60 millions, [illegible] and industry of the people of this country. Here Mr. Flower told a story of the late [illegible] Hill, who had the greatest abhorrence [illegible] subsidies, and who was wont to observe [illegible] a pair of loaded pistols should be placed [illegible] table of the House of Commons, there to remain, and if any member whatever should rise to propose a subsidy to any foreign power, then it should be the standing order of the house, that the only answer to be given was, that the Speaker should take up the pistols and blow his brains out. (*Great laughter and applause.*) He might be told, however, of the glory which the country had gained: but all history would show, and that of the Romans in particular, that any nation that placed its happiness in military glory would eventually be destroyed. After all, what were there glorious results of the war? They were subversive of the best principles of society in regard to France, the people of which had had a government imposed upon them contrary, to their own consent and wishes. Our government had declared, they only wished to get rid of one man, & they had forced the Bourbons on the people of France. He was not a friend to Buonaparte, though often charged with being so, nor to the tyranny which he frequently exercised. It was his daily prayer, that tyranny in every individual, whether assuming the shape of king-craft, or priest-craft, might be abolished all over the world. But though he detested the tyranny of Buonaparte, yet this he must say of him, that he was an uniform friend to religious liberty. He contended, that the late war was chiefly directed against France: and as a proof of this, he mentioned the rejection, by the Allied Powers, of the overtures made by the French representatives in 1815, and their determination to impose Louis on the Throne. How would our ancestors, he asked, have felt, when they cashiered the Stuart family, and drove them from the Throne, had the Powers of Europe attempted to reseat them with an army of 100,000 men? Again, he would ask, what glory had the war gained to us in regard to religion? Why, we had restored the religious dominion of the Pope of Rome; and so sensibly did his Holiness feel his obligation, that it was credibly reported he meant to erect a column of remembrance, on which the name of the Prince Regent would have a conspicuous place. (*Loud laughter.*) Again, the restoration of Ferdinand in Spain had been accompanied with effects, both as to religion and liberty, that would make any man's heart bleed. The Inquisition and the Jesuits were restored to all their malignant influence, while the best patriots of Spain were either executed, transported, or in dungeons. Again, if we looked to the state of the Protestants in France, he had seen a letter which stated, that in some parts of that country, even at present, the Protestants were in daily fear of being massacred. What was our English army doing there?—not to preserve the Protestants from massacre, but to keep the Bourbons on the throne. (Here considerable impatience was manifested; and a voice from the crowd exclaimed "What have we to do with massacres?—tell us how to relieve the people at home.") Upon this Mr. F. finding that the Livery thought he wandered from the subject, said he should now glance at the remedies for our existing distresses, and should touch only on those simple and obvious remedies which went to the point at once. First, we should resort to our holders of sinecures and useless pensions, and make them disgorge their ill-earned gains. In a pamphlet which he held in his hands, those persons were very properly denominated the "nothing to-do-gentlemen." (*A laugh.*) The correctness of the title was proved by the examination of some of those gentry before a committee of the House of Commons. Mr. G. Rose, for instance, being asked by the committee whether he apprehended that any public inconvenience would result from the abolition of his sinecure of clerk of parliament, said "he felt a difficulty in answering the question." (*A loud laugh.*) Again, Mr. Thomas Steele, who held another sinecure of 1,700l. a year, on being asked a similar question, candidly replied. "that he was not aware of any inconvenience the public would sustain" from the abolition of his office. As to that prince of sinecurists, Lord Arden, he stood so high on what he called his vested rights, that he refused to give any answer to the Committee whatever, though it appeared from the evidence of his deputies, that he was in a habit of receiving between 20 and 30,000l. a year from his sinecure: One remedy would therefore be to abolish all useless places and pensions: the next to be recommended was rigid economy in every branch of the public service.

Here Mr. Flower began to lower his voice, and becoming inaudible, the audience expressed much impatience for the close of his speech.

Mr. Thomson then came forward, and begged that the Livery would hear the first Resolution. His friend was an old man, and had exhausted his voice.

The first Resolution was then read.

Mr. Thomson seconded the Resolution. He could not but regret the absence, on the present occasion, of one man, Mr. Waithman, whose voice had often thundered in that place against abuses of any description. His absence was an incalculable loss, for there was not a man in the city of London to whom

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the country was more deeply indebted. (*Cries of hear, hear.*)—Besides the Resolutions which were to be proposed he had also to submit a petition to the Prince Regent to the approbation of the Hall; for as to the House of Commons, he declared that he would rather cut off his right hand than sign a petition to that body, corruptly constituted as it was, and regardless of the interests of the people. For his part, he thought it quite inconsistent to style it the House of Commons, at the commencement of a petition, "Your Honourable House," while, in the body of the petition, you charged them with every thing that was base, corrupt, and bad. (*Hear, hear and laughter.*) The partisans of corruption, indeed, adduced the rejection of the Income Tax last Session, as proof of the independence of the House of Commons: but this admitted of an easy explanation. The war was at an end, and with it indeed the expectation of loans and jobs; nothing farther was to be got by it; and therefore, to save their own pockets, they left the people to pay the public expences as they might. The same House of Commons that rejected the Income Tax voted the large establishments proposed by Ministers, which required large sums to support them; and they threw the payment on the fund-holder.—(*Shouts of laughter and applause.*) Here he would call the attention of the Livery to the late Meeting at the London Tavern, and at which Lord Cochrane—that persecuted individual—(*hear, hear!*) had come forward and conferred the greatest benefit on his country. Let us look at it for a little. A confession had been extorted from it, that what was called the glorious termination of the war had sunk us into a state of almost irretrievable bankruptcy. The primary object of this Meeting, composed of Royalty, Nobility, Bishops, Arch-bishops, and other arches (*a laugh*), was not to relieve the poor but to hold a false idea of the cause of our distress. Suppose a man was to tell me, said Mr. Thomson, that my house was on fire, and brought only a single bucket of water to quench it, I should think that he came to rob instead of assisting me. Let us see then, whether the design of relief was real from the extent of the contributions. A certain high female personage, whom you all know to be as rich as a Jew (*a laugh*), gave only 300*l*., while, in such circumstances, she might have given 300,000*l*. The Prince Regent gave 800*l*; but here he would beg to tell them a secret, that when the Royal Dukes set down their names for sums, it was sometimes merely a decoy-duck to induce others, to do the same. He recollected that the Prince Regent subscribed 1000*l*. to the Russian sufferers, and it might be well to remind the people that charity should begin at home. The Duke of Wellington, who had received such large sums from the country, had given only 200*l*.; and the pious Wilberforce, a thousand prayers, a flood of tears, and 50*l*. (*Loud laugh.*)—Again, the Arch-bishop of Canterbury, with his munificent revenue of 20,000*l*. a year, only gave 100*l*. Another proof of what he had asserted might be drawn from this—that while an addition of 250,000*l*. was made to the Civil List in the last Session of Parliament, only 500*l*. of it came back to the people in the shape of a subscription; Was it possible, then, that such subscribers could believe the distresses to be real? He for one did not begrudge the grant of 60,000*l*. a year to the Princess Charlotte; but he could not help remarking that every private Gentleman felt it his duty to give his daughter a dowry: and when all this was to be taken from the pockets of a distressed people, it showed that they either knew nothing at all about the distress, or cared nothing about it. It was necessary for him to say much about the causes of the distress which prevailed—it was owing to the war which had been waged for 20 years against the liberties of mankind, and to the swarms of placemen and pensioners, who flourished and fattened on the miseries of the people. Before the war the whole annual expenditure of the country did not amount to more than 45,000,000*l*.: now the interest of the National Debt alone had risen to 40,000,000*l*. and the current expenses of the Government required 30,000,000*l*. more. Ministers had subverted the Constitution by an immense standing army; and while they were rigidly exacting the last farthing from the pockets of the people, they neglected to demand back those loans which Austria had solemnly engaged to repay. He now came to what he considered a remedy; and here he would say to our rulers and placemen, "Give up a little that you may save the rest." This doctrine they ought to listen to, for they had taught it to the people during the war, who had given up their all. He would remark, that there were about 20 Bishops in Parliament, who enjoyed salaries varying from 900*l*. to the immense sum of 24,000*l*. a year; and he could not help noticing, by-the-bye, what an influence this gave the Minister, who had the power of shoving the Bishops up these various steps of preferment. (*A laugh.*) Now, if you took one hundred and twenty thousand a year from the Bishops and equalized their salaries, they would still each of them be a thousand times better off than their master was! He would say to the sinecurist, "Give up all your unmerited pensions;" to the Prince Regent, Give up half your Civil List, and save the rest: (*a laugh*) but don't give it as an alms—that will only pauperize the people: give it in the shape of a reduction of taxes, which would enable the manufacturers and farmers again to employ their useful hands." He would remind Ministers also of the Droits of Admiralty, which might enable them to give 70,000*l*. to supply the expences of a profligate Prince, but which should now be applied to relieve the distress of the people. Though some of these Droits were basely obtained, yet as they could hardly be returned to the proper owner, the next best thing was to give it to the people. The next thing he should propose was, that Ministers should immediately withdraw their army from France, (*Cries of hear, hear!*) Would you like, he asked, to have a foreign army foisted upon you in order to force upon you a government you despised and detested? He would tell the Duke of Wellington, that however distinguished had been his victories, he was tarnishing them all by consenting to become the gaoler of France. To descend to lower persons, he would call upon the notorious John Bowles, who had helped to stimulate the country, in its mad career, to refund his unaccounted thousands under the Dutch commission. He should call upon the citizens of London to cast down that disgraceful monument (pointing to the statue of Mr. Pitt), erected to the memory of a man who had been the destroyer of his country.—(*Immense applause, mixed with disapprobation.*)—He would not approach the House of Commons with petitions; he would remonstrate, and demand a constitutional Parliament as the people's right. This was the only remedy to be depended upon. It was only necessary to look at the list of places and pensions, and ask what could be expected from such a House as it was; where, when cold-blooded Castlereagh was detected in trafficking for seats, the practice was declared to be as notorious as the sun at noonday, and where seats were as openly bought and sold as cattle at Smithfield? It was high time that all this should be reformed. The people should now recollect, that Lord Grenville's Gagging Act was no longer in force, they should meet and unite constitutionally to demand a redress of grievances. Unless they formed themselves into meetings in every county, town, and parish in the kingdom, and presented their petitions and remonstrances, they would never be relieved from their distress. Nothing would be done but by union, and that guided by wisdom and prudence. If the people did not act in this manner, he ventured to foretel, that the consequences would be either a bloody revolution, or a military despotism.—(*Loud and general applause.*)

Mr. Hunt (late candidate for the city of Bristol) commenced by observing, that after the ability and eloquence displayed by the mover and seconder of the resolutions, it might appear presumptuous in him to attempt to add a single word to what had been already said. He desired only to make a statement of a few plain facts, and should submit it to their judgment to decide whether they were relative or not. They were now assembled to take into consideration the most important subject which they had ever been called upon to discuss—the subject of that unparalelled and universal distress that was now neither denied nor doubted, but admitted to exist on all sides. It was with respect to the remedy that the difference of sentiment prevailed and here there was abundance of quackery in the prescriptions of the state physicians. This variety of opinion proceeded from false pretences and incorrect views of the cause of the distemper, which was excessive taxation, and that alone. (*Applause.*) This system of taxation, it was generally true, had been created by a long and unjust war, waged against the liberties of all mankind. (*Mixed applause and disapprobation.*) Those who were the authors of this war had undoubtedly succeeded in all their objects to a miracle. They had succeeded in re-establishing the Bourbons in France, the Pope in Italy, and the beloved Ferdinand in Spain. They had succeeded in another point of no less importance to them—that of imposing taxes upon the people of England without the consent of their true representatives. But these triumphs over the rights of other nations as well as this, had been purchased at the expence of all that calamity and suffering which had that day assembled them together, and which there was not a man who heard him who had not witnessed and commiserated. It seemed as if an expectation was entertained that a deception might be practised upon the nation by a fallacious description of the cause, and by subscribing 100*l*. or 200*l*. each to remedy the effects. Among these munificent subscribers he observed his old friend the Marquis Camden. (*A loud laugh.*) This Nobleman had set his name down for the sum of 100*l*.; and he would now tell them what he had taken from the public in the character of Teller of the Exchequer—an office in which he had nothing on earth to do in the course of the last year. The Noble Lord's receipts for the last year amounted to 38,400*l*; and he found, upon a little examination, that his donation of 100*l*. was just three farthings in the pound out of this enormous sum extracted from a distressed and impoverished people. (*Applause.*) The Prince and Princess of Coburgh had given 400*l*. but they had received 120,000*l*. This was the comparative rate at which the great paupers thought it their duty to contribute to the support of the little paupers. (*A laugh.*) It reminded him of a story of Bolton, a celebrated high-way robber, who after robbing a gentleman of 1000*l*. took great credit to himself for leaving him a shilling to pay the turnpike. The true cause of the existing misery, he would repeat it, was, that the middle order of proprietors paid so much to Government that they had not wherewithal to give employment to the poor. These were the fruits of a long, bloody, and unjust war, which had enabled sinecurists to flourish, surrounded by the agonizing groans of a starving multitude, eating up the life and happiness of the kingdom, and supported by a profligate system of borough dealing, which robbed the people of England of their elective franchise. Here was the origin of a system that took the wages of industry to give them away to idleness, and the rewards of genius to lavish them on profligacy and stupidity (*applause*;)—a system which was first generated in the corrupt bosom of one of the greatest villains that ever existed—he meant Sir Robert Walpole; and had been brought to maturity by another Minister, Mr. Pitt, who was as corrupt as the other.

The following resolutions were then put severally, and carried in the affirmative unanimously:—

Resolved unanimously, That the distress which weighs down the agriculture, the commerce, foreign and domestic, and the manufactures of Great Britain, is unparalleled in the history of our country, and deeply alarming to all who have at heart its true greatness, real freedom, and lasting prosperity.

That this distress is the natural result of a corrupt sytem of administration, and of a long and profligate waste of the public treasure, during a period of upwards of 20 years warfare, which has occasioned an expenditure of 1000 millions, and increased our debt, taxes, and poor-rates, to an insupportable and frightful extent, brought our liberties into imminent peril, and proved destructive to our national prosperity; whilst, also, it has terminated disastrously to the best interests of a considerable portion of civilized Europe.

That the oppressive weight of taxation under which the people groan is producing rapid depopulation, increasing and widely extending pauperism—threatening consequences the most ruinous to all classes and ranks of the community.

That all attempts to redress or arrest the progress of these overwhelming evils by subscriptions, however laudable the motives of the subscribers, must prove inefficient, and afford but a trifling and temporary relief even to the most depressed class of the people; and that we therefore deplore, not only the magnitude of the national distress, but the very inadequate means of relief hitherto proposed; and are deeply impressed with the painful apprehension that the sufferings of many thousands of our countrymen will, in the event, be aggravated, rather than alleviated, by holding out expectations which can never be realised.

That it is as insulting to the understanding, as it is injurious to the independence of the people, to receive a miserable pittance in the shape of alms from those placemen and pensioners who derive their unmerited and exorbitant incomes from the very taxes which constitute the grand cause of the people's suffering.

That we have seen, with shame and indignation, that the poverty of Great Britain has been proclaimed to the whole world; and that this once prosperous and independent people are reduced to the necessity of accepting charity from a Prince of the House of Bourbon; and that, while lamenting this degradation of our national character, we cannot refrain from urging his Majesty's Ministers to demand payment from foreign powers of the many millions borrowed of this country, under the solemn faith of treaties, in addition to the still larger subsidies lavished on those powers, to enable them to raise their own armies, fight their own battles, and promote their own ambitious projects, to the manifest prejudice of the dearest interests of this country.

That the standing army, at all times an object of jealousy to the British people, is of a magnitude in the time of peace unparalleled; and the more alarming to us, as a considerable portion of it has been employed, in union with the armies of Continental Despots, in violation of the promises, solemn and repeated, to impose on the people of France, a government in opposition to the declared choice of her representatives, and to prevent 25 millions of people from exercising the right, without which a nation cannot be free—a right repeatedly exercised by the people of this country—a right, the assertion of which placed the House of Brunswick on the throne of these realms, viz. that of forming and reforming a government for themselves: the enormous expence of this unconstitutional force being one of the causes of our national poverty, its immediate and effectual reduction is indispensably necessary to the freedom and prosperity of Britons, and of the people of Europe in general, with whose true welfare our own is vitally connected.

That our national distress imperiously demands the most prompt abolition of all useless places and sinecure pensions, which constitute so grievous an addition to our unsupportable burthens, and the immediate adoption of the most rigid economy in every branch of the public expenditure.

That long experience has but too fully proved, that the only efficient hope of the People is in themselves united, to exercise their constitutional powers, in order to secure a free, full, and frequent representation of the people in the Commons House of Parliament; the want of which representation having been the primary source of our multitudinous evils, the possession of such a representation will be the only tranquil, sure, and effectual mode of obtaining "indemnity for the past, and security for the future."

That we earnestly recommend to every county, city, town, & parish, in Great Britain, immediately to assemble, and to direct their efforts steadily and perseveringly to obtain a reduction of taxes, a system of rigid economy in every department of government, the abolition of useless places and sinecures, and a reform of Parliament; the attainment of which object is indispensably necessary to the safety and honour of the crown, and to our existence as a free and flourishing people: and this Meeting further recommends, that no temporary expedients may be allowed to distract the attention or divide the exertions of the people from their endeavours to obtain every one of these important objects.

That a Petition be presented to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, embracing the substance of the foregoing resolutions, and praying that his Royal Highness will be pleased to assemble Parliament at the earliest period, and to recommend to their most serious consideration the distressed state of the country, and the important and indispensable means of relief now suggested.

That the Petition now read be adopted as the Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Liverymen of the City of London, in Common Hall assembled.

That the Petition be fairly transcribed, signed by the Town Clerk, and presented by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent sitting on his throne.

It was afterwards resolved, that the Petition should be presented by the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs to the Prince Regent seated on the throne.

Mr. Hunt moved the thanks of the Livery to the Lord Mayor for his ready compliance with the requisition for summoning a Common Hall, and for his impartial conduct in the chair, which was received with waving of hats and shouts of approbation.

The Lord Mayor expressed his grateful acknowledgements for the honour he had received.

Thanks were also voted to the mover and seconder; immediately after which the hall was dissolved.

American Extracts.

The *exports* from the *U. States*, during the last year, amounted, it is said, to fifty-two millions of dollars. This is but a trifling and insignificant sum compared with the *imports* of the same period. The exact amount is not made known. Our wise Secretaries at Washington have, for some good reason no doubt, kept this fact, with many others, locked up among the "*cabinet secrets*." Something like a correct estimate however may be formed of the whole amount when it is ascertained that the City of New-York alone, imported over FIFTY MILLIONS!! Our trade with foreign countries therefore is sadly against us. It is a system of trade which cannot be continued for any considerable length of time. But if blindly pursued, as it has been, we may soon expect to be in a deplorable situation indeed. These articles of importation are nothing more nor less than an indirect tax upon the great class of our yeomanry. The prospect now, is not that we shall export more the present year than we did the last, but the reverse. Provisions are and probably will be, for some time to come, high. What should we say of the farmer or mechanic who buys twice as much as the income of his work shop or farm? Reason and common sense, as well as experience say, unequivocally, that such a man must inevitably be reduced to poverty and distress.

Perhaps some will say that the revenue to the government, accruing from these vast imports will soon fill our now empty treasury: So it may. But it may be asked with equal propriety, who is to pay these duties. The merchant or the consumer? The answer is at hand. It needs no great penetration to see through this cob-web system. It must be abandoned or it will *ruin* our country, already on the verge of destruction. Our farmers have for a long time been accumulating property with unparalleled success. But it has been at the expense of every other class of our fellow-citizens, *tax gatherers and office holders excepted*. But the wheel of fortune is continually moving. In performing its revolution the farmer as well as the merchant will feel the rub. The accumulated debt of the *folly* and *political scheming* of the *Jeffersonian faction*, is the price we must at last pay for the glorious privilege of being democrats, and it must be *earned with the sweat of the brow*.

The fourteenth Congress, to their eternal disgrace, could easily vote FIFTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS into their own pockets. But *the years* hard labour of an honest farmer could not pay one of these salaries! Let the people look to these things before it be forever too late.

[*New Buryport Herald,—June* 11.

WAR SCENES.

The following passage, extracted from M. de Rocca's *Memoirs of the Wars of the French in Spain*, exhibits a lively picture of the interior economy of a camp, and of the domestic habits (if we may so express ourselves) of the soldiers:—

"The forced marches of our army often continued till late at night; and in passing the squadrons we frequently heard Italians, Germans or Frenchmen, singing their national airs to lull their fatigue, or in this distant and hostile land, recall a lively remembrance of their absent country. The army stopped very late at night near the deserted towns or villages; and, on their arrival, we generally found ourselves in absolute want of every thing. But the soldiers dispersed on all sides to forage; and in less than an hour, they collected, at the bivouac, all that yet remained in the neighbouring villages. Around large fires, lighted at intervals, all the implements of military cookery were seen. Here they were busy constructing in haste, barracks of plank, covered with leaves for want of straw; there they were erecting tents, in stretching across four stakes such pieces of stuff as had been found in the deserted houses. The ground was strewed up and down with the skins of sheep just slain—guitars, pitchers, bladders of wine, the cowls of monks cloths of every form and color—here the cavalry under arms were sleeping by the side if their horses—farther on, a few of the infantry, dressed in women's cloths, were dancing grotesquely among piles of arms to the sound of discordant music."

M de Rocca gives the following account of the manner in which he and his companions in arms were accustomed to live:

"Whether in houses or bivouacked in the fields we led the same sort of life, either going from house to house, or from our own fire in the open air to that of a comrade. In either situation we passed the long nights in drinking, and talking over the present events of the war, or our past campaigns. Sometimes, a horse, tormented by the chillness of the dews, just before day-break would tear up the picket to which it was fastened, and come gently and put his head close to the fire to warm himself as if he was conscious of being an old servant, and wished to remind us that he also had been present in the battle."

After observing, that this simple, yet agitated life had its charms as well as its miseries—that detachments were seen departing or returning at every hour of the day from the most distant parts in Spain—that when they received orders to be ready to mount, it might be for France, Germany, or the further extremities of Europe, or only for a short ride, M. De Rocca proceeds in the following terms.

"When the cannon roared at a distance, announcing an approaching attack on any point of the enemy's line, when the different corps were hurrying into action, brothers and friends serving in several divisions recognized each other and stopped to embrace, and bid a hasty farewell; their arms clashed, their plumes crossed each other and, they returned instantly to their ranks. The habit of danger made us look upon death as one of the most ordinary circumstances of life; we pitied our comrades when *wounded*: but when once they had ceased to live, the indifference which was shown them amounted almost to irony. When the soldiers, passing by recognize one of their companions stretched among the dead, they just say "He is no longer in want of any thing. He will never abuse his horse again. He has got drunk for the last time," or something similar, which only marked in the speaker a stoical contempt of existence. Such were the only funeral orations pronounced in honor of those who fell in our battle."

[*Bost. Pat. and Morn. Adv.—June* 12.

FROM THE VIRGINIA PATRIOT.

There are in our language many verbs, mostly of one syllable, and principally derived, from the Saxon, which joined to what have been erroneously called prepositions, are susceptible of a great variety of meaning, some of them quite contrary to each other, and which, though less used in writing than in conversation are yet frequently found in the best authors. The adoption of other words, many derived from the latin, has, among our best modern writers, in a great degree superceded the use of the saxon verbs with their particles. They ought to be generally avoided, for example—

I take it that when a man undertakes to take what he has no just right to take, he ought to be taken up. For instance—If a man takes up at a store, (because the merchant takes up with his offer of a high price) that for which he never means to pay; as he takes up knavish principles, if it should not take up too much time, and take too much trouble, he certainly ought to be made to take up his abode in prison. But if he should take it into his head to take himself off, unless he be greatly in debt for what he has taken, it would be taking too much trouble to take after him. ——It would be taking upon one's self to take after the man who undertook to throw good money after bad; or to sue a beggar and take up with a louse; which we take upon us to say would be taking pains to take up with nothing if you take away the consideration of taking away the louse. By exposing him his character might be taken down, but for that he would not care more than for taking down a glass of whiskey. A man need not take an oath but he ought to take care how he takes it upon trust, that people will always pay for what they take upon trust. A merchant might be in a sad taking, if the take-in were for half his estate.

If, as before observed, the sum be small, and the man has taken off it would be a waste of paper to even take off from the day book, the items there taken down of what was taken down from the shelf, or take out a writ for what was taken out of the store, —Yet, after such a take-in has taken place, if you take a survey of mankind, you will be sensible that many will take part with the rogue who has taken a part of your goods; and as examples, like diseases, are taking, they may take after him. If however you have lost two thirds of your property, it would be foolish to take on, or take to drink, on account of what is taken from you: if you would be taken for a wise man, you must take to industry, which will take away grief: where as if you take to drink, or take to indolence, you will take no pleasure till you are taken off by death; and then if you take not to repentance, you may be (taking it in a literal sense) taken down by the Old One.

The same may be said of *come, do, give, lie, make, put, stand, turn, &c. &c.*

They quarrelled, but afterwards *made up—were reconciled*. The whole number was *made up.—completed*. Congress is *made up* of various characters—*composed*. One more will *make up* the deficiency—*supply*. He saw him, and immediately *made up* to him—*approached* him.

We take pleasure; but do not take bliss.—We take pains; but do not take woe. Aye, and a man may take pleasure in taking pains; for great is a lover's pleasure in taking pains to please his mistress.

Salem Gazette.—June 11.

A MATRIMONIAL DIALOGUE
WITH A CLIMAX.

Mrs. Souchong. I wish you would take me to Margate, *my dear!*

Mr. Souchong. I had much rather not, *my duck!*

But why not, *my love!*

Because I don't choose it, *my sweet!*

Not choose it, *my darling!*

I can't afford it, *my precious!*

Why not afford it, *Mr. Souchong!*

Because it is too expensive, *Mrs. Souchong!*

Expensive! why there is neighbour Jenkins and his whole family there now, *man!*

Neighbour Jenkins is a fool, and his wife no better than she should be, *woman!*

I think, however, you need not go to abuse my friends, *Sir!*

I shall not imitate the example of your friends, *Ma'am!*

Then if you don't go, I will; that's poz, *husband!*

And if you go, you don't have a penny from me; that's poz, *wife!*

[*Bost. Pat. and Morn. Adv.—June* 8.

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